Aldrich-Robbins Contested Case in the House.

CURRENCY BILL PROGRAM

A bill giving American register to the steamer Windward, presented by a British citizen to Robert E. Pearv. U. S. N., the arctic explorer, was passed by the Senate at the opening of today's session. A concurrent resolution offered by Mr.

Culberson (Tex.) directing the Secretary of War to report a survey and an estimate of cost for improving the main ship channel in Sabine Pass, Tex., was adopted. When the routine business had been concluded, Mr. Mason (III.), in accordance with the notice he gave yesterday, moved to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of his resolution introduced December 6 last expressing sympathy for the Boers. Under the rules the motion went over until to-

the rules the motion went over until tomorrow.

Mr. Pettus (Ala.) then addressed the
Senate on the Porto Rico bill. He congratuiated the President on the position he had
taken in his last annual message favoring
free trade between the United States and
Porto Rico.

"No sordid politician's fingers had been
put into the ink of that message," he said.
"The President was honest and sincere
when he distinctly advised free trade between the United States and the Island of
Porto Rico."

"Both houses of the present Congress."

Porto Rico."

"Both houses of the present Congress," continued Mr. Pettus, "are controlled by the republican party. The President is the executive head of the party now in power, and we had a right to hope and to believe that he would have some influence over his party in Congress, especially as the rallying cry for the past three years has been "Support the administration."

"The public press is now trying to make us believe that the Secretary of War is the author of the pending bill, and that the President has acceded to the provisions of the measure.

President ima acceded to the provisions of the measure.

"For one," declared Mr. Pettus, "I refuse to believe this charge against the President. Though he may desire re-election, he was a brave soldier and is an able and generous man. For him it is not everything in life to be re-elected to the presidency by his party. He has acted for the common good of all the people. If he approves your bill then I may believe any vile story against a good man."

Mr. Pettus maintained that the policy of the bill was bad, aside from the question of law. He hoped senators would not permit the enactment of such a law. "It is lilegal." he declared, "and is hardly decent."

Mr. Pettus said he had taken the floor merely to direct attention to the fact that the pending bill could not be enacted into law without violating the Constitution, which declared that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States. He also called attention to the amendment proalso called attention to the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis, which, he said, was a most interesting specimen of the products of inventive genius.
"The senator proposes," said Mr. Pettus,
"to send over to the Porto Ricans the Con-

effution in installments-a little now and a little then."
In conclusion, Mr. Pettus besought the Senate not to attempt by act of Congress to change the Constitution.

Mr. Foraker Follows. Mr. Foraker followed Mr. Pettus in an

argument in favor of the Porto Rico bill. THE HOUSE.

At the opening of the session of the House today Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), in charge of the conference report upon the financial bill, gave notice that he would call up the report next Tuesday. By unanimous con-sent it was agreed that the vote on the report should be taken at 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The debate upon the contested election case of Aldrich against Robbins, from the fourth Alabama district, which was interrupted vesterday by the adjournment out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania, was then resumed, under the agreement that the vote should be taken at 2:30 p.m. today. Mr. Hamilton (Mich.) addressed the House in behalf of the claims of the contestant, Mr. Aldrich.

Robbins Defeated The resolutions were defeated, 134 to 138, by a strict party vote.

RULES OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Should They Apply in the Case of Capt. Chisholm?

It is said at the War Department that if the procedure in court-martial cases in the District militia conforms to the practice of the regular army the case of Capt. Daniel V. Chisholm of the 2d Battalion, recently tried by court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, will not go to the President for roview, except in the single event that the court-martial found him guilty and sentenced him to dismissal. According to the authorities of the War Department any sentence of less severity may be legally dealt with and finally disposed of by the brigadier general ommanding the militia. That officer has corresponding powers in such cases with the army officer commanding a military department. He can approve or disapprove or mitigate the sentence of the court, but he has no authority whatever to increase the penalty or the severity of the sentence.

In case of conviction, if he regards the sentence as inadequate to the offense, he may reconvene the court for a reconsiderathou of the sentence. In such a case, how-ever, the court must act upon the evidence submitted at the original trial, and is in no sense obliged to alter or amend its sen-tence, unless it sees fit to do so.

In Case of Acquittal. In the event that the trial results in the acquittal of the accused the power of the reviewing authority is limited to approval or disapproval, and in the latter case the court may be reconvened for a reconsideration of its sentence. In case the court adheres to its original verdict, however, the general commanding must accept that regeneral commanding must accept that re-sult. Although the general commanding could express his disapproval of the find-ings and administer a reprimand to the court, he could not set aside the findings of the court, and the officer's record would show his acquittal of the charges upon which he was tried.

It therefore appears that if the rules of the regular army prevail in the case of Capt. Chisholm, and he was actually ac-quitted by the court-martial, as is generally

quitted by the court-martial, as is generally assumed to be the case, the action of Gen. garten by the court-martial, as is generally assumed to be the case, the action of Gen. Harries is limited to an approval or disapproval of the verdict, and the extent of his power in case of disapproval is limited to a reprimand of the court or to returning the case to the court for reconsideration. The latter course has seldom been followed in the regular army, where the reviewing authority, if dissatisfied with the acquittal of an accused officer, usually indorses the record with a statement of his views of the case and permits the sentence to stand. That was done by Gen. Merritt, the reviewing authority, in the recent court-martial proceedings against Capt. R. W. Shufeldt of the army. That officer was acquitted. Gen. Merritt expressed dissatisfaction with the verdict and reprimanded the court. No further proceedings were taken, however, and the verdict was allowed to stand.

Report on Proposed Code. Arrangements have been made to hold a special meeting of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia in the rooms of the association on Saturday, the 10th in-stant, at 1 o'clock p.m. The object of the meeting is to receive and consider a report of the committee on legislation with refer-ence to the proposed code of laws for the District of Columbia, and to take action

for Naval Bill.

BERLIN March 8 -The reichstag today debated the meat inspection bill on its second reading. Paragraphs one, two and fourteen were taken up first and considered conjointly. Herr Gerstenberger, on behalf of the centrists, said he thought the measure unprejudicial to industry, while it was beneficial to the health of the people and agriculture.

Herr Frise, radical union, said he considered that no such blow had ever struck at trade, industry and navigation as by the meat bill, the object of which, he asserted, was the exploitation of the working classes in favor of the agrarians. Even agriculture, according to this speaker, would not derive benefit. He hoped that while in America it would arouse a feeling of malicious joy, the shipping trade to America having proved so remunerative to the large German companies that it had been possible for them to establish less re-munerative lines, retaliatory measures would not long be delayed.

would not long be delayed.

Count von Klinckowstroom, conservative, accused the newspapers of giving artificial importance to the matter. He said it was quite unnecessary to uphold the bogy of America. "That country," he continued. "has for a long time past overwhelmed us with customs vexations, yet to this America we are expected to make concessions. We hope the bundesrath will make use of the weapon placed in its hand by this law in order to create a peaceful yet at the same time satisfactory position of affairs in regard to foreign countries."

Rumors of Disolution. Rumors of Disolution.

In parliamentary circles wild rumors are circulated about the coming dissolution of the reichstag. Eugene Richthe radical German leader, says in the Freisinnige Zeitung that it is certain the government is going to yield to the agrarians, and that it is probable the government representatives will apparently oppose today the committee report as ex-orbitant. The agrarians claim to know that Count Von Wedel, chief of the imperial household, has convinced the emperor that it is necessary to yield regarding the pro-hibitory terms of the meat bill, in order to gain their votes for the mayal bill. certain the government is going to yield to

Leaders in the Dark. The fact is that the parliamentary lead-Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, vester-Von Posadowsky-Wehner, the imperial sec-Brefeld, Prussian minister of commerce pro and con as to the meat inspection ques

from every part of the empire protests From every part of the empire protests are arriving against the present extreme shape of the meat bill. Among the protestors are the chamber of commerce of Berlin. Koenigsberg, Stettin and Munich and the Rheinish textilists. A curious fact is that the committee report, as it will be presented to the reichstag today, contains no word regarding foreign meats as endangering health.

The press comments fully upon the meat question, mostly against the bill, however. One agrarian organ exclaims:

"It would be an unheard of shame were the government to retreat before the atti-

the government to retreat before the atti-tude of the impudent Yankees, and aban-don measures which the same government deems necessary in behalf of national by giene."
Surgeon General Villaret publishes sta-

tistics showing the enormous spread of tu-berculosis among both German swine and

cattle. Whipping as Punishment.

The reichstag has tabled the motion to reintroduce whipping as a legal punishment. Herr Certel, the originator of the motion, first made an eloquent speech, calling whipping one of the noblest flowers of

The emperor has granted Professors Von Steingel and Zorn the order of the Red Eagle of the third class. He has also granted Naval Attache Siegel the Royal Order of the Crown of the second class for his share in The Hague peace

conference.

The German press prints an appeal for aid for the chess player Steinitz, who is ill in New York.

The German agricultural council advises

the government to raise the duty on horses to a minimum of 60 marks. United States Consul Jay White, at Han-over, has received his exequatur.

THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL

House Merchant Marine Committee in Favor of Revising It.

The House committee on merchant marine and fisheries held an extended session today, with a view to completing the shipping subsidy bill, which has been under consideration for some time. The bill as original inally introduced was taken up, and served as a basis for action, a number of amendments being made along the lines of the substitute measure proposed by Representative Minor of Wisconsin and some of his republican associates. These amendments have been incorporated in the main in the Senate bill, so that the action of the House committee brings the two houses in virtual agreement on the form of the measure. The voting disclosed that the materities ure. The voting disclosed that the majority was united in the general plan of revising the bill. The minority also acted together in general opposition to the bill, with the exception of Mr. Chanler of New York, who withheld his vote, and Mr. Daly of New Jersey, who was absent.

Jersey, who was absent.

A new amendment, intended to prevent
the creation of a trust in shipping interests,
was proposed by Representative Stevens of
Minnesota, and caused extended ciscussion.
By a vote of 10 to 5 the bill was finally
ordered reported and Representative Green By a vote of 10 to 5 the bill was finally ordered reported and Representative Grosvenor, chairman of the committee, was authorized to submit the report. Mr. Grosvenor summed up the results by saying the committee had agreed to the amendments in the Senate bill, and also a few other new amendments. On the final vote all the republican members favored the bill as amended, and all the democrats opposed, except Mr. Chanler, who did not vote.

Mr. Stevens' anti-trust amendments were agreed to. As summed up by him they are agreed to.

Mr. Stevens' anti-trust amendments were agreed to. As summed up by him, they are as follows: "That any vessel or owner of a vessel entering a trust to increase the price of export freight or in restraint of export trade shall cease to draw compensation under this biil."

The second provides substantially, "that any combination or conspiracy of shipyards engaged in building vessels for compensation under this act is declared illegal, and upon proof of combination or conspiracy of shipyards and upon proof of combination or conspiracy of shipyards having a capacity of one-third of the new tonnage of the United States the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to admit foreign-built vessels to take the place of new vessels constructed under this act, except that such new vessels shall not enter the coastwise or lake sels shall not enter the coastwise

Another amendment agreed to, which is not in the Senate bill, reduces the bounty 5 per cent annually after ten years.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, the ranking democrat of the committee, offered a "free ship" amendment, which was defeated, although all the democrats and Messro. Jones of Washington and Fordney voted for it. Another amendment by Mr. Fitzgerald giving until 1961 for the American registering of ships purchased abroad was supported by the democrats and Mr. Jones, but was also defeated.

The democrats of the committee will submit a minority report opposing the bill as reported.

HOWGATE'S BONDSMEN.

A Bill Reported in the House to Re-lieve Their Estates. The House committee on claims has favorably reported the bill to relieve the estate of Wm. B. Moses and Lebbeur H. Rogers from a surety bond to the United States on account of Henry W. Howgate.

Mr. Pettus Speaks in Opposition to German Government Has to Yield to Prospects of Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Troops Longest in the Philippines to Another Dull Day in Stocks on in the Senate.

Kaiser Finds He Will Need Votes Proposed to Give United States Fuller Control.

NEWS NOTES FROM BERLIN THE OFFICIALS OPPOSED

It is regarded as practically assured that the Hay-Pauncafote treaty will be amended

It is the intention of the foreign relation ommittee to report in favor of the proposed amendment to make the treaty conform with the Suez canal treaty, on which it is modeled, in the important feature discarded by Mr. Hay of reserving to the United States the right to take such measures with respect to the canal as may be necessary for the security of the United States; that is, to put it under American efense against a nation at war with us. Though it is understood that the State Department is opposed to this amendment. senators claim that it will be adopted if the treaty is ratified.

What Those in Authority Say. The proposition has not been submitted by any responsible person to the judgment of the administration officials. Moreover, it is said by those competent to express the opinion that if it were submitted it would

be disapproved.

The particular articles were omitted from the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, not by accident, ot by an error or a blunder, but by design, according to the statement of author

sign, according to the statement of authorized persons.

The reason for the omission was clear in their minds; the conditions under which England dealt with Egypt were exactly reversed from the present conditions. It was the secret purpose of England to confer upon Egypt, nominally at that time an independent government, but soon to be England's creature, a power in respect to the protection of herself along the line of the canal in the event of war which would revert to England, the ultimate owner of the canal in the event of Egypt.

In other words, as an administration official put it, to parallel that condition of affairs would be to suppose the United States now to make a treaty with Nicaragua and Costa Rica relative to a canal, containing a clause granting those nations power to take such measures as they deemed necessary in time of war, implying, of course, the right to close the canal against a foe. Such a clause might be politic and statesmanlike, it is said, in the event that the United States government cherished a purpose to some time in the near future annex Nicaragua and Costa Rica; otherwise the ceded authority might work disastrously against us.

In answer to a suggestion that the proposed amendment was to apply, not to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, but only to the United States and Great Britain, the official already quoted declared that even if England should assent to such an amendment, and there was little doubt on that point if the United States really desired it, the adoption of the amendment would certainly defaat the purposes of the treaty, for he did not believe that a single continental power would adhere to the treaty in the amended shape.

Mr. Mason Wants Correspondence.

amended shape.

Mr. Mason Wants Correspondence. Senator Mason today introduced in the Senate a resolution calling upon the State Department for all the correspondence be tween the government of the United States and the government of Great Britain relative to the isthmian canal authorized by the late Secretary, J. G. Blaine, and also "a chronological recapitulation of the contentions made by the various Secre contentions made by the various Secretaries of State since the signing of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as to the validity of the treaty, the replies by the government of Great Britain and the violations of the terms of the freaty on the part of Great Britain which have been held by the government of the United States to have operated as an abrogation of the treaty."

The purpose of the resolution is an

treaty."

The purpose of the resolution is announced in the body of it to be to "secure from the State Department a complete explanation as to the attitude of the various Secretaries of State relative to the Clayton-

Secretaries of State relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

In the preamble Gen. Lew Wallace is quoted as saying that Mr. Blaine had not told him, while Secretary of State, that he had written a note to the American minister to Great Britain instructing him to take the position that Great Britain had by her own acts rendered the treaty void.

This statement is contrasted with the statement attributed to the State Department that Secretary Freylinghuysen was the only Secretary of State who had held the view that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been canceled.

WARNING WILL SUFFICE.

Indorsement Made on Papers in Case of Policeman Mason. Policeman George W. Mason was re-cently before Trial Officer Pugh on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer in that h was guilty of harsh, violent and disrespectful manner toward one Charles H. Gordo about 6:30 o'clock the evening of the 24th of last January. He was found guilty, but the chief of police, Major Sylvester, recommended that the officer be informed that a repetition of such actions or other offense against the regulations of the department

against the regulations of the department will result in his removal.

Major Sylvester, in making his recom-mendation, which has received the approval of Commissioner Wight, explained that the man was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer in threatening to arrest a citizen, Mr. Gordon, who was not violating the law. Such conduct, the major stated. the law. Such conduct, the major stated, in itself would justify a recommendation for a severe penalty, but Mason having been transferred and already admonished against being disrespectful to citizens and others he believes that the warning suggested will suffice.

MR. BACON'S AMENDMENT.

Would Prohibit Collection of Duty on Porto Rican Products. Senator Bacon today introduced an amendment to the Porto Rican bill extending the customs laws of the United State to Porto Rico, and adding the following

"There shall, in accordance with the sec tion 8. article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, be no duty or imposts levied, collected or paid upon any articles imported into Porto Rico from any port of the United States, and no duties or imposts shall be levied, collected or paid upon any articles imported into any port of the United States from Porto Rico."

BIG FIRE AT LEAD CITY, S. D.

Estimated That \$500,000 Worth of Property Was Destroyed. LEAD CITY, S. D., March 8.—Fire broke out this morning in the Dalkenburg saloon, consumed forty buildings before it was extinguished and caused a loss which is estimated at \$300,000. The Deadwood fire department was called on for assistance and Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets

In addition to the combined fire department it was found necessary to blow up buildings in the path of the fire with dynamite in order to stop its spread. Owing to the high wind which was blowing, the scarcity of water and the inflammable nature of most of the buildings, the fremen were unable to do anything to stay the flames in any other way.

Mysterious Case of Shooting. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. BALTIMORE, Md., March 8 .- J. A. Irwin,

a railroad engineer, living at 412 East Lan-vale street, was shot in the abdomen this morning as he was leaving his home for work. He says he saw no one fire the shot, but heard the report of a pistol. His injury is probably fatal. Mystery envelops the affair.

October.

ON PORTO RICAN BILL MEAT BILL TO PASS IT MAY BE AMENDED TO BE GIVEN REST FINANCE AND TRADE

Be Breught Home:

Order Recently Sent to General Ease-Up in the Buying of Govern-

THREE BATTALIONS PICKED GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

The War Department has taken the in-tital steps toward renovating the military forces in the Philippines by returning in small detachments the troops who have seen longest settice there and replacing them by recruit raised in this country. The movement tream the first of the pres-ent month, when an instruction was sent to Gen. Otis to sick out a battalion from each of the three regiments which had been longest in the Philippines, namely, the 14th, 18th and 23d Infantry, and return them to the United States, The 18th Infantry is scattered through the Island of Panay, the 23d is in the Island of Cebu and Jolo and the 14th is at Manila. The men picked for return will be those whose terms of enlistment are about to expire, or those

broken in health While General Otis has not yet signified what force he requires to compensate for the withdrawal of these three battalions the withdrawal of these three battalions, the department is proceeding on the assumption that the recruits gathered in New York ready to ship for Manila on the Sumner when that transport is completed at the navy yard will suffice. The Sumner will start on the 22d instant, if ready. The official order in the case and General Otis' response are as follows:

Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, March 1, 1900.

Otis, Manila:

Otis, Manila:

Washington, March 1, 1900.

Otis, Manila:

Home battalions will be designated by you from 14th Regiment, United States Infantry; 18th Regiment, United States Infantry; 22d Regiment, United States Infantry, to be sent to the United States. Attach invalid officers desiring to return and those in your opinion who should be sent to the United States. Invalid enlisted men and men having less than six months to serve who do not intend re-enlisting will be transferred to bome battalions. Men having a year or more to serve will be transferred to battalions remaining. Arriving at San Francisco the commanding officer of each battalion will report to commanding general Department of California for instructions. Advise about what date departure and strength of commands, and if other troops should be sent to replace returning battalions.

By order of the Secretary of War.

Manila, March 4, 1900.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Ekphteenth Infantry at several stations in Panay, 23d in Cebu and three stations in Jolo. Will designate home battalions transfer and attach as directed and will move within month. Strength reported later gi-

fer and attach as directed and will move within month. Strength reported later at together.

Battalions Instead of Regiments. The officers to return in charge of the batalion will be those who have seen the hardest service or can best be spared. The policy of bringing home battalions instead of regiments is in accord with the plan of "home battalions" adopted by the army last summer, which contemplates the retention in this country of at least one battalion of every infantry and cavalry regiment sen

every infantry and cavalry regiment sent beyond the limits of the United States. The home battaflon of each regiment is retaiped as a recruiting and instructing nucleus for the entire command, the intention being that three battaflons of each regiment should alternate in the tour of domestic duty, giving each a chance to recuperate after service in the fropies.

It has been possible to carry out this system in the eases of the 1st, 2d, 5th, 8th and 10th Infantry and 8th and 10th Cavalry, each of which has two bataflions in Cuba, one having been withdrawn, as well as in the cases of the 24th and 25th Infantry and the 3d Cavalry, from each of which two battaflons were sent to the Philippines and the other battaflon remained at home.

The 4th Cavalry and the 3d, 4th, 6th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Regiments of Infantry complete, still remaining in the Philippines, will each send home a battaflon in the near future, and after them the twenty-five volunteer regiments will be similarly reduced at the front, The existing volunteer organization expires by limitation July 1, 1900.

LAW WILL BE ENFORCED.

Speed of Automobiles on the Streets to Be Regulated. The law regulating the speed of vehicles

s to be enforced against persons who operate automobiles and locomobiles on the streets of this city. Today Major Sylvester issued an order to members of the police force calling their attention to the recent amendment to the regulations, and directing them to arrest persons offending against the law.

The regulation adopted by the Commis-

sioners provides that no bicycle or other horseless vehicle shall be propelled across any intersecting streets on which there are car tracks in the city of Washington at a car tracks in the city of Washington at a greater rate of speed than six miles an hour, nor at a greater rate of speed between intersecting streets and avenues or cross streets on which there are no car lines than tweive miles an hour, nor at a greater rate of speed on any public street or roadway outside of said city than fifteen miles an hour.

niles an hour.

Every bicycle in motion on a public high Every bicycle in motion on a public highway shall at all times be under the control of the rider. Inasmuch as safety in passing with rapidly moving vehicles requires that the riders or drivers approaching each other shall each be able to judge of the probable movement of the approaching vehicle, no bicycle shall be ridden on the streets within the city limits with the lower end of the handle bars on a plane lower than four inches below the top of the saddle at its center, and the rider shall at all times keep his head in such a position as to command a view ahead of not less than 300 feet. This provision shall not be applicable to members of the bicycle squad of the police forca.

The order was issued because of complaints made that some of the horseless vehicles were being operated at a dangerous rate of speed.

Appropriation Bill Amendments. Notice of an amendment to the naval an propriation oil was given by Senator Hale today providing for an office of inspector of accounts in the Navy Department, who shall have the pay of a lieutenant commander in the havy.

Mr. Mason gave notification of an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill fixing the salary of the chief clerk of the first assistant pos-

Government Bonds.

aster general at \$2,500 per annum.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs, La-denburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

New York Board.

MR. FORAKER FOR THE MEASURE RUMORS OF A DISSOLUTION FOLLOWING SUEZ CANAL CONVENTION MOVEMENT HAS ALREADY BEGUN A DEMAND FOR RAILROAD BONDS

ment Securities.

Special Dispatch to The Eventor Star

NEW YORK, March 8.-Today's market was dull and uninteresting during the entire morning, traders and commission of business. The loss of the banks to the pect of an unfavorable bank statement combined in restricting operations.

London bought moderately for a time, but the fallure to attract any response in the local market discouraged foreign buying. was the improved demand for bonds Union Pacific and Southern issues finding a ready market. Investors are already of the quarterly interest payments next Bankers are also buying in anticipation of this reinvestment demand a the end of the month.

The activity in government issues has also encouraged a better demand for the also encouraged a better demand for the 4 and 5 per cent bonds of the rallroads selling at premiums. Holders of the government 3 and 4 per cent bonds have taken advantage of the banking demand and have realized on their holdings, putting the proceeds into approved railroad mortgages. This operation has inspired a belief in the future activity of the dividend-paying shars, on the theory that the stock list must shortly prove more attractive them. shares, on the theory that the stock list must shortly prove more attractive than the bond market. The rush to buy government bonds has subsided and today's late dealings showed an easing off in prices.

The delay in acting on the currency bill in the House was offered in explanation of this yielding, but the argument is scarcely worthy of the occasion. The premiums on the old governments places the new 2 per cents on a basis of only a nominal income, leaving the security of the principal the sole argument in justification

new 2 per cents on a basis of only a nom-inal income, leaving the security of the principal the sole argument in justification of the price.

The industrial list rallied temporarily during the afternoon as the result of cover-ing, Sugar leading the movement. Rumors of a considerable stop order on Sugar en-couraged traders to bid it up to that price, in the hope of forcing a general covering movement. Some large transactions were recorded at and around par, but the selling was superior to the buying in both charac-ter and volume.

ter and volume.

The price reacted sharply under the new pressure and the street continues to adhere to its position on the short side of this to its position on the short side of this property.

While the railway list holds moderately well, there is less effort required to advance than to depress it from current prices. There is a well-grounded belief in the future of American railway shares, but there is no marked disposition to hurry the accumulation of them. The irregular changes of today were scarcely significant owing to the restricted volume of the dealings.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Market. National lead Co.

New Jersey Central.

New York Central.X-rts. 1331/
Northern Pacific. 521/
Pacific Mail. 377/
Pennsylvania R. 125
Reading, 1st pfd. 587/
Southern Pacific. 577/
Southern Facific. 375/
Southern Facific. 375/
Southern Railway. 131/
Cexas Pacific. 771/
Umon Pacific. 973/
Union Facific. pfd. 731/
U. S. Leather, pfd. 711/
U. S. Leather, pfd. 321/
Wabash pfd. 201/
Wabash pfd. 201/
Western Union Tel. 831/
Colorado Fuel and Iron
Leather. 1131/
Contario & Western 238/

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—United States 3s, registered, \$190 at 111%, United States 3s, coupon, \$1,000 at 112. Capital Traction, 6 at 99, 10 at 98, 2 at 98½, 20 at 97½, 10 at 98. Washington Gas, 25 at 54. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 25 at 65, 10 at 65. Mergenthaler Linotype, 2 at 195¼, 10 at 195½, 10 bid. Capital. 130 50d. West Jan. 115% 50d. 125 saked. Lincoln, 120 bid. 125 asked. Lincoln, 120 bid. 125 asked. Lincoln, 120 bid. 125 asked. Washington Loan and Trust. 130 bid. 132 asked. Washington Loan and Trust. 130 bid. 152 asked. Washington Loan and Trust. 137 bid. 200 asked. Washington Safe Deposit. 73 bid. 80 asked. Washington Safe Deposit. 73 bid. 80 asked. Washington Safe Deposit. 73 bid. 80 asked. Tranklin. 40 bid. Metropolitan, 80 bid. 85 asked. Corcoran, 60 bid. Fotomac, 73 bid. 75½ asked. Arlington, 137 bid. 151 asked. German-American, 200 bid. National Union, 11 bid. 13 asked. Columbia, 12% bid. 31 asked. Riggs, 8 bid. 8½ asked. People's. 6½ bid. 6½ asked. Columbia, 114 bid. 14 asked. Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 83 bid. 85 asked. Columbia Title, 4½ bid. 5 asked. Washington Title, 3½ bid. District Title, 3½ bid. 85 asked. Columbia Title, 4½ bid. 5 asked. Washington Title, 3½ bid. District Title, 3½ bid. Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction Company, 97% bid. 98 asked. City and Suburban, 28 bid. 31 asked. Georgetown and Tennliytown, 20 bid. Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, 54 bid. 54½ asked. Georgetown Gas, 55 bid.
Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 68 bid. 65 asked. Pennsylvania, 37 bid.
Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linctype, 1925, bid. 1935, asked. Lanston Monotype, 124, bid. 11½ asked. American Graphophone, 2114, bid. 11½ asked. American Graphophone, 2114, bid. 125, asked. Washington Market, 18 bid, 15 asked.

Railroad Washington Market, 18 bid, 15 asked.

Baltimore Markets.

BALITIMORE, Md., March 8.—Flour dull, unchanged—receipts, 8,993 barrels; exports, 31,614 barrels. Wheat firmer—spot and March, 12a124; May, 724a124; steamer No. 2 red, 674, asked—receipts, 7,442 bushels; exports, 24,000 bushels—southern wheat by ample, 66x134; do on grade, 634,a734; Corn steady—spot and March, 354,a394; April, 394,a394; May, 39a94; steamer mixed, 374, a774,—receipts, 101,437 bushels; exports, 183,966 bushels—southern white corn, 40; do, yellow, 394,a40. Oats dull—No. 2 white, 31a314; No. 2 mixed, 234, sales. Rye nominal—No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2 western, 58. Hay firm—No. 1 timothy, 316a \$16.50. Grain freights quiet, unchanged. Sugar, cheese, butter and eggs firm, unchanged. A dog supposed to be mad was killed by Policeman Bradley on Brightwood avenue yesterday afternoon.

S. KANN, SONS & CO. | S. KANN, SONS & CO.

"The Busy Corner. ALWAYS THE BEST OF EVERYTHING FOR THE LEAST

If you wish to make an appointment with a friend, make arrangements to meet her at the Lunch Grotto.

Remnants From the Mills and Remnants From Our Regular Stock. That's the Menu for Tomorrow.

IT'S THE SAME OLD SONG EVERY FRIDAY, BUT THE VARI-ATIONS ARE DIFFERENT. First on the List Are Mill Ends. Mostly All New

Arrivals. 2,000 yards of New Shirting Prints-percale styles and patterns-ment of these goods we have had this season; they are made of stand-

ard cloth and colors are warranted strictly fast; the 5c. kind 27/kc. 2 bales of "Hard to Beat" Brown Muslin, from I to 10-yard lengths 5,000 yards of New Gibraltar Percales, in a full line of Navy, Red,

Garnet and Black grounds, in all the latest patterns; the 10c. kind.61/2c. New Light and Dark Cretonne Draperies-large floral designs; New Seersucker Ginghams, in neat stripes, checks and plain colors; the roc. kind.....

Another shipment of New York Mills Yard-wide Bleached Muslin -all good lengths; sells everywhere from the piece at 11c......71/2c. 1,500 yards of Long Cloths and Fine Cambrics-assorted qualities; French Lappets—assorted styles and patterns; 121/2c. to 19c. kind .93/4c. Extra Fine Quality of Plain White India Linon-very fine and

Fine White Organdy Swiss, as fine and sheer as any quality, which 6,000 yards of Fine Imported Wash Goods-such as Mousseline de Soie, Satin Raye Dimity, Mercerized Foulards, Silk and Wool Challies and Peau de Satin-the very latest spring styles and effects; goods

Goods, Blue, Brown, Gray and Black ground, representing all the newest combinations for spring wear. They are single width, but full 30

camel hair finish and represent all the new and desirable styles, which are represented in the piece goods at 69c. a yard. Special price....45c.

An Accumulation of Silk Remnants From Our Regular Stock.

This is one of our regular Friday features in this department, Every short piece which accumulates during a busy week's selling is weeded from the regular stock and thrown out on the bargain table at about half of the regular price. The assortment tomorrow is represented by Wash Silks, Plain and Fancy Taffetas, all sorts of novelties and a coniplete line of Blacks of every grade and design. First bargain table, main floor, displays these specials.

Odds and Ends From Our Ready-to-Wear Dept. 10 Children's Winter-weight Jackets-sizes 8, 12 and 14 years. Re-of silk-in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38. Reduced from \$12.50 to\$5.00 2 Silk-lined Plush Jackets. Reduced from \$15.00 to......\$4.98 2 Fine Tailor-made Ulsters—silk lined throughout. Reduced from

\$24.00 to.....\$9.75 Your choice of every Flannelette Wrapper, no matter what the former markings were. Reduced to...... 58c. From the Undermuslin Dept.

An odd lot of Misses' Corsets-White and Gray-which sold for I lot of Colored and White Silk Caps for Children. Reduced from

5 Silk Petticoats, made with umbrella ruffle and 3 extra small ruffles. Reduced from \$4.98 to.....\$2.98 I Fine Velvet Coat, in Black--size 6 years. Reduced from \$12.48

Odds and Ends of Men's Summer Underwear. WE CONTROL THE OUTPUT OF ALL THE ODDS AND ENDS OF ONE SPECIAL MILL. WE JUST RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF 8 CASES. THEY WILL BE ON OUR SPECIAL BARGAIN COUNTRIES TOMORROW.

3 Separate Lots: LOT 1-MEN'S PANCY BALBRIGGAN SHIETS AND DRAWERS, IN LIGHT BLUE, MEDIUM BROWN AND TAN-SHIETS MADE WITH FRENCH NECK-PULL-PASHIONED CUFFS AND FINISHED WITH PEARL BUTTONS—THE SAME CLASS OF UNDELLED WHAT WHICH SELLS FOR 25. AND 39. A GARMENT. REMNANT PRICE.

LOT 2-MEN'S FANCY RANDOM AND JERSEY BIBBED SHIETS AND DRAWERS; ALSO A FEW DOZEN OF WHITE LINLE-ALL MADE WITH FRENCH NECK-FULL REGULAR DOZEN OF WHITE LINLE-ALL MADE WITH FRENCH NECK-FULL REGULAR SOCIETY AND SILK FACING—UNDERWEAR WHICH SELLS REGULARLY FOR 22C. 50e, A GARMENT.

LOT 3-MEN'S SUPERIOR FINISHED BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. THESE GOODS ARE MADE OF MACO COTTON, AND ARE FINISHED WITH DOUBLE LOCK-STITCH SEAMS. THIS UNDERWEAR SELLS REGULARLY FROM 50c. TO 75c. A GARMENT.

33c.

Odds and Ends in Boys' Clothing and Furnishings.

Odds and ends in Boys' Derbys and Fedoras-light and dark colors tache braid, and separate fancy vests-sizes 3 to 8 years. Former sell-Odds and ends in Boys' Long Pants-striped and plain colors-14

19 years. Former markings, \$2.00. \$1.19
Boys' Double-breasted Suits—sizes 8 to 16 years; made of all wool fancy and plain blue cheviot-finished with patent bands, taped seams and "Never-pull-off" buttons. Reduced from \$2.98 to.......\$1.98

Odds and ends in Boys' Double-breasted Suits, made of worsted, cassimere and cheviot—sizes 8 to 16 years. Reduced from \$4.00, \$5.00

and \$6.00 to.....\$2.08 Long Pants Suits for Boys-sizes 14 to 19 years-made of all-wool cassimere, and represent neat checks, plaids and Oxford mixtures; sold

for \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00.....\$3.98 Odds and Ends in Notions, Jewelry

CHILDREN'S HOSE SUPPORTERS—COME ONLY IN WHITE. THEY WERE 10c. PER 3C. CHILDRE'S HOSE SUPPORTERS—UNAS USER A WHITE THE WERE 10C. PER 3C. PAIR. REDUCED TO.

BILKATEEN, FOR KNITTING AND CROCHETING—THE OUTER LAYERS OF THE 2C. JOHN J. CLARK'S MACHINE COTTON—WHITE AND BLACK—EVERY NUMBER FROM 29C.

1,000 PAIRS OF ASSORTED CUFF BUTTONS—SOME WORTH-E9C. AND 50C. PER PAIR.

15C.

17S AN ODD LOT, WITH HARDLY TWO PAIRS ALIKE. BEADED BELTS-ALL GOOD STYLES-REDUCED TO

Lining Remnants.

2,500 YDS., AND THE LAST OF THE FINE "NEVA" SILK LININGS—ALL GOOD LENGTHS
—IN EVERY COLOR, AS WELL AS FAST BLACK—THESE GOODS SELL FOR 250. A YARD
WHEN BOUGHT FROM THE PIECE—IN REMNANTS.

EVERY REDNANT OF SILESIA, PERCALINE AND FANCY LINING, IN ALL COLORS—WHICH
SOLD FOR 10, 12 AND 15 CENTS A YARD—IN REMNANTS. A Few Items in Trimmings.
WIDS AND NARROW BLACK AND COLORED MOHAIR BRAIDS—WORTH FROM 10 TO 1236

A YARD

1 LOT OF JET BUTTONS-2 DOZEN ON A CARD.

BLACK AND COLORED MOHAIR BRAID REMNANTS - ASSORTED LENGTHS IN EVERY
PIECE-EACH REMNANT.

10c. KANN, SONS

8th and Market Space.